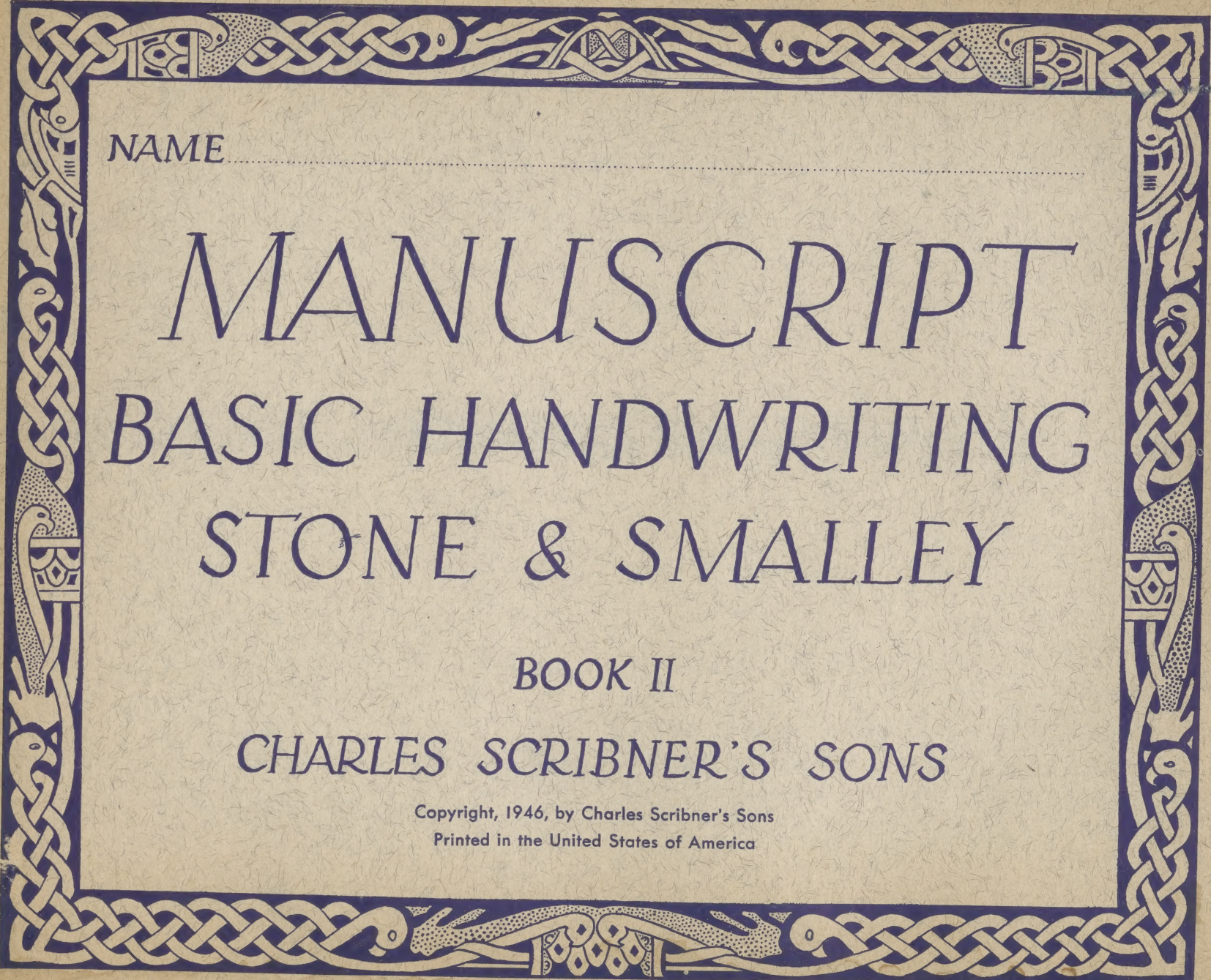




NAME

MANUSCRIPT
BASIC HANDWRITING
STONE & SMALLEY

BOOK II

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Copyright, 1946, by Charles Scribner's Sons
Printed in the United States of America

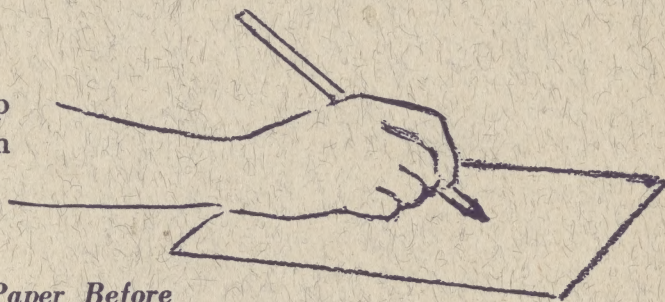


One, two, three,
As straight as you can
be —



A bent and crooked
back
Is a sorry sight to see!

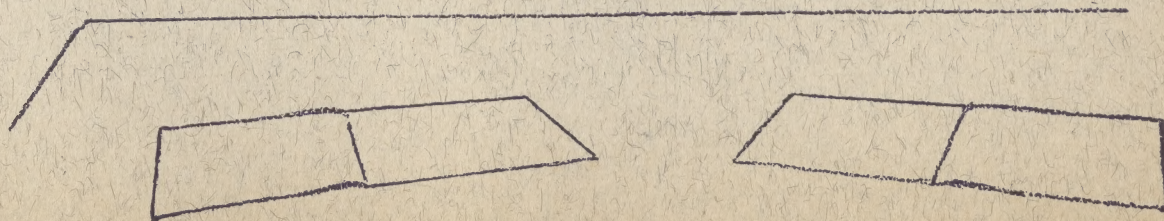
Hold your pencil lightly. Keep
your fingers about an inch from
the end of the pencil.



*Always Practice On Practice Paper Before
Writing In Your Book.*

Place your paper straight or slightly tilted.

Position of Tilted Paper



Right-handed children

Left-handed children

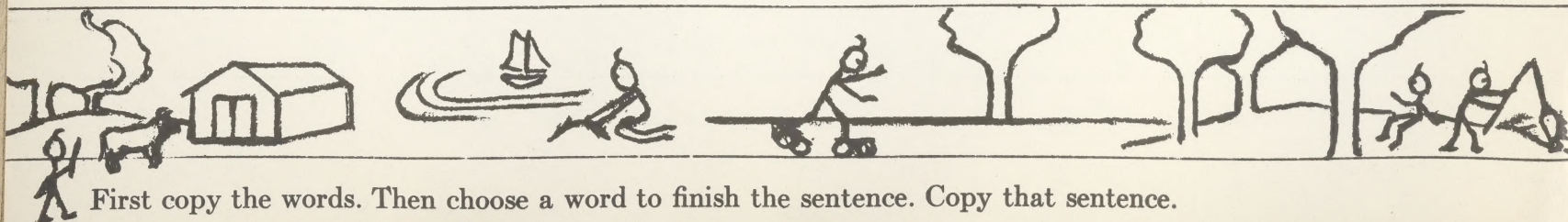
My name is

I live in

I am years old.

farm sea park picnic

I had fun at the

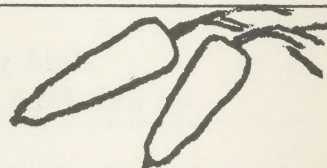


First copy the words. Then choose a word to finish the sentence. Copy that sentence.

Jack had a garden.



He planted carrots.

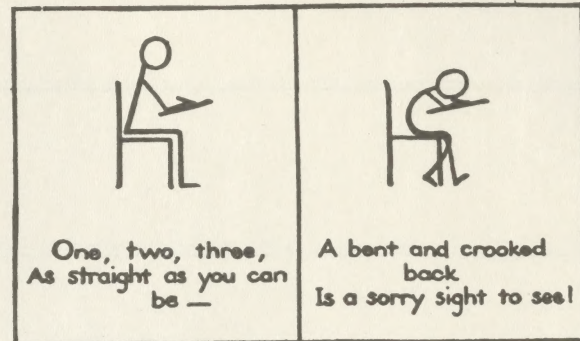


Review Exercises

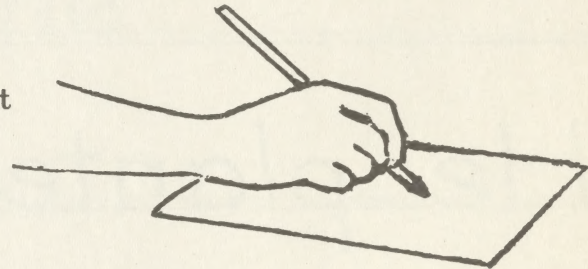
(To be Read to Children)

These exercises are to help you to make letters correctly and smoothly so you will be ready to join the letters later on.

Be sure to sit well.

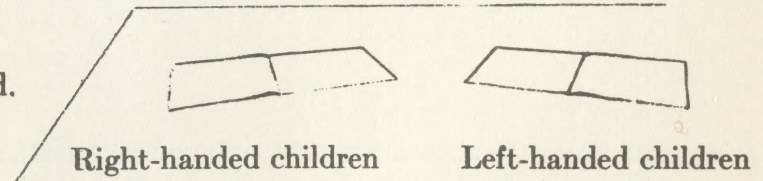


Hold your pencil lightly. Keep your fingers about an inch from the end of the pencil.



Position of Tilted Paper

Place your paper straight or slightly tilted.



(Note to Teachers: See Introduction to Joined Handwriting at back of book.)

Begin in the same place to make each of these letters. The little man shows you where to begin.

5

c coadgg coadgg

Do not lift your pencil in making a, d, g or q.



h h h b b n r r m p



b

Do not lift your pencil in making any of these letters.

 u u u w y  e e e e s s s s

Can you make v and e like these?

Numbers

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

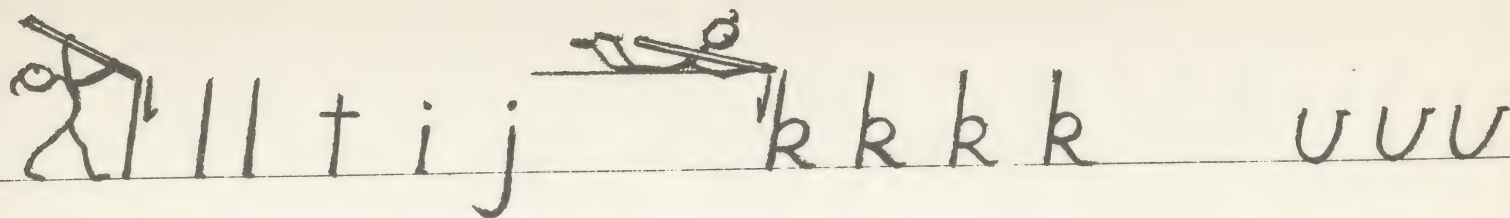
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

19 20 30 40 50 100

Halloween is fun.

Jack-o-lanterns





Form the habit of crossing **t** and dotting **i** and **j** after making the downward stroke.



f f f



Form the habit of crossing f just after making the downward stroke.

Aa·Bb·Cc·Dd·Ee·Ff.

Gg·Hh·Ii·Jj·Kk·Ll·Mm.

Nn·Oo·Pp·Qq·Rr·Ss.

Tt·Uu·Vv·Ww·Xx.

Y·Yy·Zz.

Capitals

Anne A Donald D

Bobby B Edward E

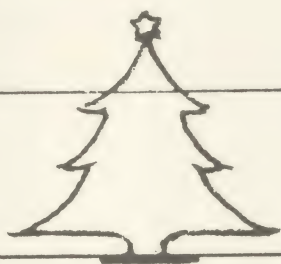
Charles C Fanny F

A B C D E F

Write the first six capitals here.

Write the names of some of the children in the class.

I wish you all a very
Merry Christmas.



Dear Uncle Ted,

Thank

you for the train.

I like it very much.

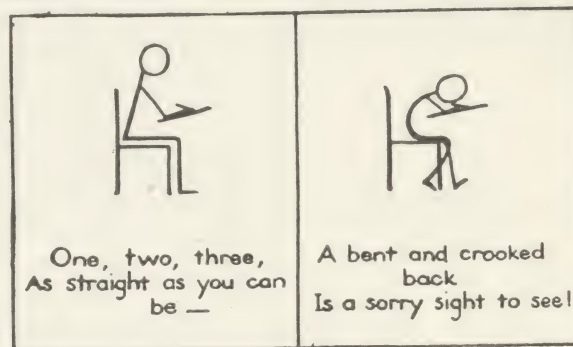
George

Getting Ready for Joinings

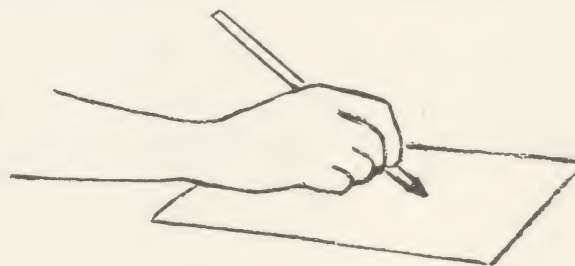
(To be Read to Children)

1. Your teacher will show you how to make each new joining as you come to it.
2. Watch her carefully.
3. Use practice paper until you can write the copy easily and well. Then fill the space in your book with your best writing.

Be sure to sit well.

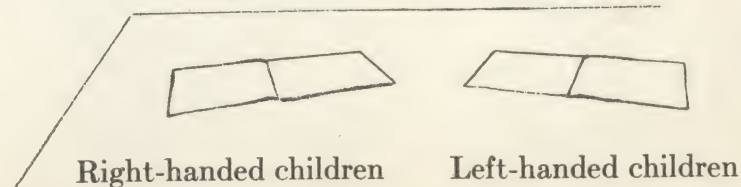


Hold your pencil lightly. Keep your fingers about an inch from the end of the pencil.



Position of Tilted Paper

Place your paper straight or slightly tilted.



(Note to Teachers: See Introduction to Joined Handwriting at back of book.)

adhilmntu adhimntu

First learn to finish these letters with a short upward stroke.

a a a a a d d d d d

t t t t t t t h h h h h h h

I had a new hat.

late man hum it at

The man was late.

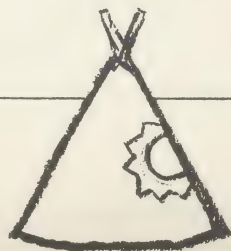
bb pp ss pp ss bb

Learn to finish letters with a short upward stroke. Then join by packing letters close together.

Indians of the Plains

They hunted buffalo.

They shot arrows.



w wi wi vy vy

will will navy

Try writing wi and vy without lifting your pencil.



o o oo ood ood

w wo wood wood

Your teacher will show you on the blackboard how to join oo, ood and wo without lifting your pencil.



or or fo fo fr fr

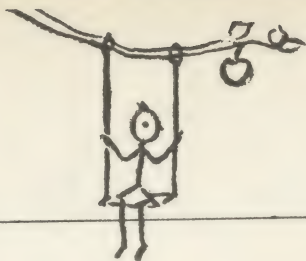
food for from frog

Your teacher will show you how to join or, fo and fr.

er en em ar an am

ey ay my ny ly dy

Your teacher will show you on the blackboard how to write these pairs of letters without lifting your pencil.

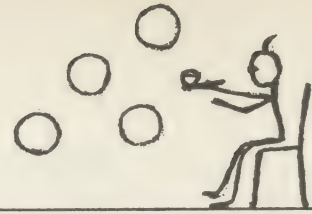


Aa Aa

Anne ate an apple

An apple a day.

B b B b

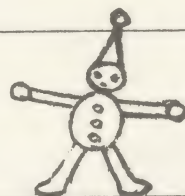


Blow a big bubble.

Ben blew one to me.

Cling, clang, clown,

Circus in town.

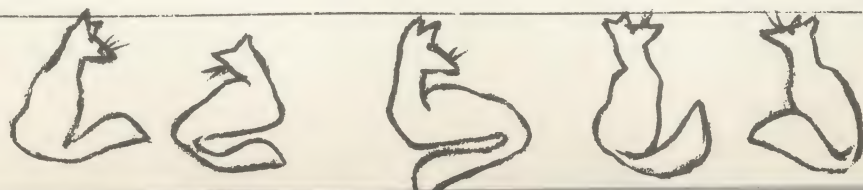


Come children, come.

Fe fi fo fum,

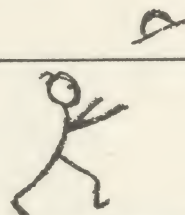
Fiwe fat foxes

Frisk for fun.



Hip hip hurrah!

Hip hip hooray!



Henry has a holiday.

K k K in Kate

Kate keeps kittens.

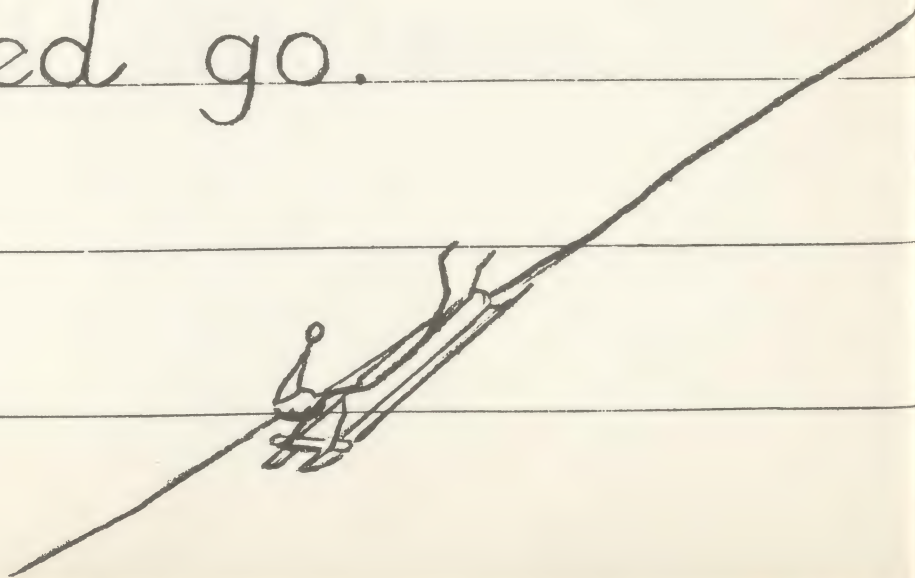
Kittens like Kate.



Ss stands for snow.

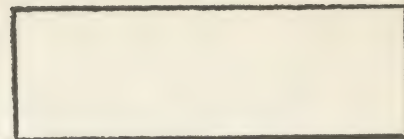
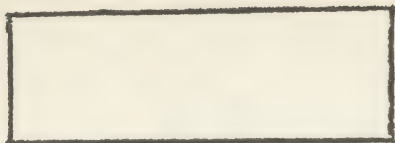
See Sammy steer.

See his sled go.



train bus plane car

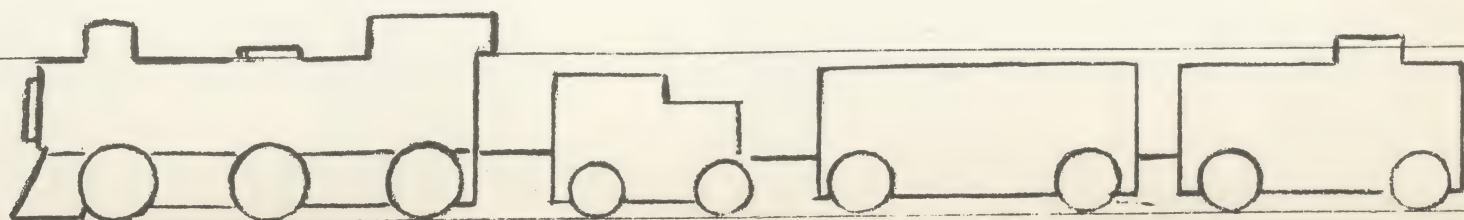
I travel by



Look before you cross
the street. Don't run
out between parked cars.

Write **Go** and **Stop** on signs at the top of the page.

A train chugs back
And forth on a track.
It goes where it goes,
And then comes back.



A car must stay
On the road to run,
But a plane has all
The sky for fun.

Dear First Grade,

We liked
your assembly. You
did very well. Please
ask us again.

Joan

Dear Bob,

We miss you.

We hope you will be
back soon. We are going
to give a play.

Edwin

Copy this letter or write one of your own.

$1+2=$

$4+4=$

$8-6=$

7

9

5

8

-2-3+5+2

2 3 4 9

On the last line are shown other good ways of making 2, 3, 4 and 9.

Jan. Feb. March April

May June July Aug.

Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

Notes to Teachers

Use of the Book

Pages have been planned to follow the lines of children's interests and of the units of work used in many schools. It is hoped that children will enjoy the use of the book as a guide and handbook in carrying out their own interests, and will find it a stimulus to effort and pleasure in learning to write.

The book contains spaces in which to write after preliminary practice. Provide paper generously for such practice.

Posture

Children should sit comfortably and hold the pencil easily. Provide chair and table of a proper size so that the feet rest flat on the floor and the forearms can naturally take the correct position for writing. (See posture picture on inside of front cover.)

Position of Pencil

Place the pencil in the child's hand as often as it is necessary, but do not let him write with the hand in a cramped position. (See picture on inside of front cover.)

Materials

Good paper and good soft pencils, smooth blackboards and soft smooth chalk are a help in getting good results. Blackboard writing is excellent practice. The space on the blackboard on which a child writes should be opposite his eyes. If lines are used, place them about three inches apart.

Position of Paper

Paper may be placed straight on the desk or at an angle of about 30 degrees. If tilted, the paper of a right-handed child should tilt toward the *left*, that of a left-handed child toward the *right*. The writing shown in this book is slightly slanted. However, children who show a natural tendency to write vertically should be allowed to do so.

Size of Writing

Do not feel that the writing of all second graders should be uniform in size. The variation will be and should be considerable. Children with poor muscular control should not attempt finely coordinated movements. Children with easy muscular control begin reducing the size of their writing easily and soon. It is an individual matter and should be so treated. However, a tendency to write very small should be discouraged.

Spacing

In general, pack the letters in each word close together. Do not leave too much space between words. Rounded sides of letters may and should be placed close together. Straight lines should be farther apart. Good spacing and packing are closely related to good joining.

Introduction to Joined Handwriting

I

Manuscript writing is an excellent basis for joined handwriting *if children have learned to make the letters correctly*. Many children make their print letters in ways that have no relation to the correct procedure in making the same letters in written form. This is unnecessary and is a waste of time. Bad habits are hard to break.

The most economical approach to joined writing is a careful check-up on the way children are making letters. *For this purpose it has been found most useful to group the letters for practice in the way in which they appear on pages 5 to 7, 10 and 11. Check carefully to see that letters are made properly.*

Stress comfortable posture and easy movement. Letters should be made lightly, smoothly, rhythmically. Many repetitions are required to achieve light, smooth, easy movement. Rhythm may be promoted by tapping, by counting, or by humming or singing nursery

rhymes. Victrola records are sometimes used to advantage. Any method is good that puts pleasure into the needed practice and encourages free and easy movement while correct habits are being formed.

Rhymes with good rhythm for such use are "Rockaby Baby," "London Bridge," "Jack and Jill," "Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush," "There Was a Crooked Man," and many others.

Introduction to Joined Handwriting

II

Children may acquire an interesting joined handwriting without stress or strain if it is approached by easy stages. Practice of the simplest elements involved in joining letters is always greeted with enthusiasm. These joinings will gradually find their way into the children's writing. There will be wide individual variation about this. Give the practice systematically but do not insist on its general use. Remember that many adults write partially joined hands. Some adults write totally unjoined hands. Handsome handwriting may rightfully combine joined and unjoined letters if the letters are well placed. The appearance of joining will often result simply from such letter placing. Some of the easiest joinings are shown on the preceding pages 21-34.

IMPORTANT

Stress comfortable posture and easy movement. Letters should be made lightly, smoothly, rhythmically.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

30 40 50 . . . 100

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg

Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo

Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww

Xx Yy Zz

STONE and SMALLEY'S DEVELOPMENTAL HANDWRITING PROGRAM

MANUSCRIPT BASIC HANDWRITING

- Book One, First Grade Basic Manuscript
Book Two, Second Grade Introduction to Joined Manuscript
Book Three, Third Grade Development of Joined Manuscript
Leading to Cursive Writing

CURSIVE BASIC HANDWRITING

- Book Four Fourth Grade
Book Five Fifth Grade
Book Six Sixth Grade
Book Seven Seventh Grade
Book Eight Eighth Grade

ALPHABET WALL CARDS

For use with

- MANUSCRIPT BASIC HANDWRITING . . . Book One
MANUSCRIPT BASIC HANDWRITING . . . Books Two and Three
CURSIVE BASIC HANDWRITING Books Four through Eight

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